

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THERE'S MANY A COLT DASH
— BETWEEN —
NOW AND MAY.

Yet we offer 1/4 off on Overcoats.

Men's \$15 Suits at \$11.00.

All Heavy Underwear 1/4 off.

And great bargains in Percal Shirts.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

ARE RECEIVING ADVANCE DELIVERIES OF

NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.

300 PIECES PRINTED INDIAS,

Including Black, Ground, White Figures, and New Spring Colorings. Above are direct importation through Indianapolis Custom-office.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

Cleveland, Cincinnati,
Chicago & St. Louis.PASSENGER TRAINS AT UNION STATION,
INDIANAPOLIS.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

Depart—3:30 am, 6:30 am, 11:15 am, 2:30 pm, 6:40

Arrive—7:00 am, 11:10 am, 11:00 am, 5:00 pm,

12:00 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—3:30 am, 7:05 am, 11:15 am, 3:20 pm,

6:45 pm, 11:00 pm.

Arrive—10:35 am, 11:10 am, 4:55 pm, 11:10 pm,

12:15 am.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7:10 am, 11:20 am, 5:20 pm, 11:55 pm.

Arrive—3:20 am, 10:35 am, 3:10 pm, 6:15 pm,

12:00 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—3:40 am, 6:50 pm.

Arrive—11:00 am, 11:15 pm.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Depart—2:30 am, 11:20 am, 5:20 pm, 11:55 pm.

Arrive—3:20 am, 10:35 am, 3:10 pm, 6:15 pm,

12:00 pm.

For tickets and full information call at Big 4 office,

No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois

street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station,

Indianapolis.

BIG 4

2-CENTS PER MILE—2

ON AND AFTER JAN. 20,

C. H. & D.

THOUSAND-MILE TICKETS

Will be sold at the rate of

\$20.

And will be accepted for passage between

CINCINNATI

— AND —

INDIANAPOLIS,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,

BUFFALO, ST. CINCINNATI,

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR,

CADDILLAC,

— AND —

THOUSAND OTHER POINTS.

Tickets will be on sale at City Ticket Office,

corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Also,

at Union Depot Ticket Office.

R. J. MEIN, General Agent.

EX-MINISTER MIZNER TALKS.

He Thinks His Course in the Barrundia Af-

fair Was Right—Another War Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Ex-Minister

Guatemala L. B. Mizner, who arrived in

this city yesterday, stated to-day that he

had written out a full account of the facts

surrounding the death of General Barrundia,

but as yet he was not certain that it

would not be a breach of diplomatic ethics

to make it public until he had seen the au-

thorities in Washington. He said he

thought Mr. Blaine was not the author of

the letter he received from the State De-

partment censuring his conduct in the mat-

ter, but that it had been written by a sub-

altern and signed by the Secretary of State

without careful perusal. Prior to the

death of General Barrundia Minister Miz-

ner had procured his safe conduct out of

Guatemala. "It was impossible for me to

think of giving all my personal attention

to the Barrundia matter," said the ex-min-

ister, "as the interests of the United States

Fair weather.

\$1.77

for a pair of all-wool Pants, that are

worth nearly double; and

\$3.98

for Boys' Victory Cassimere Suits, that

have been cut from \$6 and \$6.50; and

Half-price on Heavy Caps, are some of

the between-season attractions at

THE WHEN

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TAXES ON COAL LANDS.

Decision That Provides for Assessing the

Ground Beneath as Well as Above the Surface.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—A very important

decision was rendered yesterday by the

Supreme Court of Illinois in a case which

came up from St. Clair county, and which

excites large interest. Judge Hay decided

that when surface land is owned by one

party and there is a vein of coal owned

underneath by another party, that the coal

underneath and the surface must be as-

sessed separately. The case was brought

by James D. Baker, collector of St. Clair

county, against the Consolidated Coal

Company, of St. Louis, to enforce the pay-

ment of a tax of \$50 on coal beneath the

surface of land which had already been

taxed. The decision will relieve the

farmer from paying such heavy taxes on

surface land when there are coal lands

beneath, and will establish a precedent

for assessing coal lands over the State

of Illinois. The decision will also result

in thousands of dollars annually being

paid into the St. Clair county treasury. It

also establishes a precedent throughout the

State which has never heretofore been

known. Suit was brought to collect de-

bent on surface land, the mining right of

which was owned by the coal company.

The company refused upon the ground that the

extent and value of the grounds were not

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FOOLISH SOUTHERN THREATS

Proposition to Boycott the World's Fair
Regarded as a Ridiculous Bluff.

Simply a Move to Frighten the Illinois Dele-

gation in the House and Senate to Work

and Vote Against the Elections Bill.

Black-Mailing Scheme in Line with Other

Plans of the Desperate Filibusters.

Why the Government Printing Office Is an Ex-

pensive Institution—House Democrats

Cannot Defeat Appropriations.

THE PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

Threats of Southerners to Ignore the World's

Fair if the Elections Bill Is Passed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—No candid and

intelligent man in Washington believes

the talk about the South boycotting the

world's fair on account of the pending

elections bill amounts to anything. It is

the merest bluff. It is true a number of

indifferent Southern men in Congress are

giving in to the great cities of the South

for the movement to frighten the

Illinois Republicans and some others into

antagonism to the elections bill by the

threat, but there is nothing serious about

it. No one can find any more connection

with the elections bill and the

world's fair than there is between

that measure and appropriation bills, or,

in fact, near so much, as the Presi-

dent is necessarily greatly interested in

seeing that the appropriation bills are

all passed. It is well understood

that talk about the South re-

fusing to participate in the world's fair if

the elections bill is passed, is simply a move

to scare the Chicago people into making a

demand that their friends in Congress shall

vote against the elections bill. The men

who propose to vote for the elections bill

are in no way or degree responsible for the

world's fair. It would be just as reasonable

for the Southern States to demand of the

Czar of Russia that he issue an edict against

the elections bill under pain of a threat

that if the bill is passed by Congress no

one from the South will be found within

his realm in the future. The threat is so

far fetched that it is ridiculous itself, and

sensible men blush to see it talked of

gravely by men who have been elected to

Congress.

But the talk of a boycott by the South if

the elections bill is passed is in keeping

with other methods employed by the De-

mocrats to defeat this measure. They began

filibustering in the House almost a year

ago, or as soon as the bill was reported

from committee. As soon as it went

to the Senate the Democrats began to

threaten to perpetually block legislation

unless the majority immediately announced

that it would yield to the minority and

hang up the bill permanently. As soon as

the measure emerged from the committee-

room a filibuster began. It continued for

months, till it seemed that the tariff and

other important bills would never receive

consideration if the elections bill was not

laid aside. Finally the Republican Sena-

tors signed a pledge that they would vote

to take up the elections bill as soon as

Congress reassembled in December and

keep it before that body till passed

or defeated. It was laid aside and the tariff

bill taken up. The tariff bill was passed

and Congress adjourned. When the elec-

tions bill was again taken up, on the 1st

of December, the Democrats began to con-

sume time and filibuster. They hoped to force

a large majority to yield to a minority. Some

Republicans who had signed the pledge

joined the Democrats and made a combina-

tion which forced the elections bill aside

and secured the passage of a free-coinage

bill. Then the elections bill was taken up

again.

It has now been before the Senate almost

two months—about three months altogether.

It is a party measure. It was

indorsed by the party long before

it was drafted. There is a large majority

of Republicans in the Senate. The ques-

tion arises, will a large, healthy majority

yield to the demand of a well-defined

minority? Can he be scared by a threat

use of Representatives and Senators and

the accommodation of the committee and

the public. Many—half the aggregate—

of the bills have editions of fifteen hun-

dred, and hundreds of them have editions

running up into the thousands. The

McKinley tariff bill had editions aggregat-

ing probably 25,000 copies. Three-fourths

of the bills are of a private character, and

fifty copies would be ample. The same

may be said of the reports of committees.

But it is not the number of copies of bills,

committee reports and the like that are

printed which bring about the unnecessary

expenses. It is the grade of printing. The

finest of calendared book paper is used.

The press-work, which, of course, ought al-

ways to be good, is perfect, and the great-

est care and expense is exercised even with

useless orders of Congress and the heads of

executive departments. California, Morocco

and cloth binding is used for documents and

books printed by the million, and which

find their way to the junk-

shop. There appears to be no limited

recourse upon the Government Print-

ing Office, and men who know nothing

about printing or binding, and care less

about the cost, order the finest work for

the most ordinary purposes.

This waste of money and time is not in

any degree the fault of the Government

Printer. He has no power. He must do

what he is directed to do. Congress orders

millions of dollars' worth of work each

year, and the executive departments order

large printing offices of their own or

contract with private firms. The Govern-

ment pays for it all, and no one

cares for the cost. Then there are hun-

dreds of thousands of dollars' worth of

stationery used in the Govern-

ment every year. A superior quality is

nearly always used where an inferior qual-

ity would suffice. No practical rules of

economy are exercised. The stationery

branch of the Treasury Department is as

large as most extensive wholesale paper-

meries in the great cities of the country.

There is no such thing as the Govern-

ment and the Government Printing Office

buying at one time, so as to get the lowest

price for each department goes upon its